

Bloomington–Normal, IL National Compensation Survey February 2001



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Preface

Data shown in this bulletin were collected as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) National Compensation Survey (NCS). The survey could not have been conducted without the cooperation of the many private firms and government jurisdictions that provided pay data included in this bulletin. The Bureau thanks these respondents for their cooperation.

Field economists of the Bureau of Labor Statistics collected and reviewed the survey data. The Office of Compensation and Working Conditions, in cooperation with the Office of Field Operations and the Office of Technology and Survey Processing in the BLS National Office, designed the survey, processed the data, and prepared the survey for publication.

For additional information regarding this survey, please contact any BLS regional office at the address and telephone number listed on the back cover of this bulletin. You may also write to the Bureau of Labor Statistics at: Division of Compensation Data Analysis and Planning,

2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Room 4175, Washington, DC 20212-0001, or call (202) 691-6199, or send e-mail to ocltinfo@bls.gov.

The data contained in this bulletin are also available at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm>, the BLS Internet site. Data are in three formats: An ASCII file containing the published table formats; an ASCII file containing positional columns of data for manipulation as a data base or spreadsheet; and a Portable Document Format (PDF) file containing the entire bulletin.

Results of earlier surveys of this area are also available from BLS regional offices, the Division of Compensation Data Analysis and Planning, or at the BLS Internet site.

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Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Bloomington–Normal, IL metropolitan area. Data were collected between September 2000 and October 2001; the average reference month is February 2001. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at different work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and several appendixes with detailed information on occupational classifications and the occupational leveling methodology.

NCS products

The Bureau's National Compensation Survey provides data on occupational wages and employee benefits for localities, broad geographic regions, and the Nation as a whole. The Employment Cost Index, a quarterly measure of the change in employer costs for wages and benefits, is derived from the NCS. Another product, Employer Costs for Employee Compensation, measures employers' average hourly costs for total compensation, that is, wages and benefits. Still another NCS product measures the incidence of benefit plans and their provisions. This bulletin is limited to data on occupational wages and salaries.

About the tables

The tables that follow present data on straight-time occupational earnings, which include wages and salaries, incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. These earnings exclude premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. About 480 detailed occupations are used to describe all occupations in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding the Federal Government and private households). Data are not shown for any occupations if they would raise concerns about the confidentiality of the survey respondents or if the data are insufficient to support reliable estimates.

Table 1–1 presents an overview of all tables in this bulletin. Mean hourly earnings, weekly hours, and relative standard errors are given for all industries, private industry, and State and local government for selected worker and establishment characteristics. The worker characteristics include major occupational group, full-time or part-time status, union or nonunion status, and time or incentive pay. Establishment characteristics include goods and service producing and size of establishment.

Table 2–1 presents estimates of mean hourly earnings, and the relative standard errors associated with them, for detailed occupations within all industries, private industry, and State and local government. Table 2–2 presents the same type of information for full-time workers only. Table 2–3 provides similar data for workers designated as part-time.

Table 3–1 provides mean weekly earnings data, with relative standard errors, and weekly hours for full-time employees in specific occupations across all industries, private industry, and State and local government. Table 3–2 provides annual earnings, relative standard errors, and annual hours for full-time employees in specific occupations.

Table 4–1 provides mean hourly earnings data by work level for occupational groups and for detailed occupations. Separate data are also shown for private industry and government workers. Table 4–2 provides work level data for full-time workers. Table 4–3 provides similar data for workers designated as part-time.

Table 5–1 presents mean hourly earnings data for selected worker characteristics by major occupational groups. The worker characteristics include full-time or part-time designation, union or nonunion status, and time or incentive pay. Table 5–2 presents mean hourly earnings data for major industry divisions by occupational groups; these estimates are limited to the private sector. Table 5–3 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by major occupational groups within the private sector.

Tables 6–1 through 6–5 present hourly wage percentiles that describe the distribution of hourly earnings for each published occupation. Data are provided for the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles for detailed occupations within all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time workers, and part-time workers. These iterations correspond to those presented in tables 2–1, 2–2, and 2–3. For each published occupation, these percentiles relate to the average hourly earnings of jobs surveyed in establishments. The percentiles do not relate to the hourly earnings of individual workers in these establishment jobs.

Appendix table 1 provides the number of workers represented by the survey by major occupational group. The employment estimates relate to all employers in the area, rather than just to those surveyed.

Table 1-1. **Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours by selected characteristics, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Bloomington-Normal, IL, February 2001**

Worker and establishment characteristics	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
Total	\$20.00	6.1	35.8	\$19.08	7.4	35.8	\$24.02	8.3	36.1
Worker characteristics: ⁴									
White-collar occupations ⁵	22.58	7.8	36.8	21.56	9.3	37.0	27.21	10.2	36.1
Professional specialty and technical	24.90	7.2	35.7	22.45	8.6	35.5	31.19	9.3	36.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—	43.79	14.2	39.8
Sales	8.46	6.2	30.9	8.46	6.2	30.9	—	—	—
Administrative support	11.56	8.4	37.5	11.65	10.3	38.3	11.12	4.8	34.3
Blue-collar occupations ⁵	15.10	4.3	39.4	14.82	4.5	39.9	17.19	8.0	36.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	20.25	4.4	41.3	20.35	6.0	41.9	19.99	4.5	39.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.90	5.4	40.0	13.90	5.4	40.0	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	13.56	3.9	38.3	13.65	4.1	40.4	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.85	10.7	35.0	10.15	2.6	33.6	—	—	—
Service occupations ⁵	11.78	10.4	25.9	8.16	6.0	22.0	17.63	10.8	36.1
Full time	20.87	6.1	39.5	19.91	7.4	39.6	25.03	8.5	39.1
Part time	9.66	16.6	17.0	9.28	20.6	16.7	11.40	13.4	18.5
Union	16.86	6.0	38.3	14.89	7.4	39.0	18.79	5.9	37.7
Nonunion	20.70	7.1	35.3	19.60	8.0	35.4	29.04	11.3	34.7
Time	20.14	6.1	35.8	19.23	7.4	35.7	24.02	8.3	36.1
Incentive	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics:									
Goods producing	(⁶ / ₆)	(⁶ / ₆)	(⁶ / ₆)	—	—	—	(⁶ / ₆)	(⁶ / ₆)	(⁶ / ₆)
Service producing	(⁶ / ₆)	(⁶ / ₆)	(⁶ / ₆)	20.15	9.0	34.7	(⁶ / ₆)	(⁶ / ₆)	(⁶ / ₆)
50-99 workers ⁷	12.32	8.3	37.3	12.07	8.0	37.2	—	—	—
100-499 workers	14.90	7.0	32.9	14.44	7.7	32.9	22.27	7.5	34.1
500 workers or more	24.70	9.0	37.3	—	—	—	24.20	9.2	36.3

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, and holidays; nonproduction bonuses; and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

³ Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁴ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining. Wages of time workers are based solely on

hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁵ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

⁶ Classification of establishments into goods-producing and service-producing industries applies to private industry only.

⁷ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

Table 2-1. **Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Bloomington-Normal, IL, February 2001**

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$20.00	6.1	\$19.08	7.4	\$24.02	8.3
All excluding sales	20.75	6.1	19.94	7.4	24.02	8.3
White collar	22.58	7.8	21.56	9.3	27.21	10.2
White collar excluding sales	23.92	7.8	23.11	9.5	27.21	10.2
Professional specialty and technical	24.90	7.2	22.45	8.6	31.19	9.3
Professional specialty	25.11	8.4	22.12	10.7	31.31	9.4
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	20.41	12.5	—	—	24.86	4.4
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	43.79	14.2
Executives, administrators, and managers	34.02	14.9	—	—	44.40	14.3
Management related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	8.46	6.2	8.46	6.2	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	7.39	5.9	7.39	5.9	—	—
Cashiers	7.96	8.1	7.96	8.1	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.56	8.4	11.65	10.3	11.12	4.8
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.57	7.4	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	15.10	4.3	14.82	4.5	17.19	8.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	20.25	4.4	20.35	6.0	19.99	4.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.90	5.4	13.90	5.4	—	—
Transportation and material moving	13.56	3.9	13.65	4.1	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.85	10.7	10.15	2.6	—	—
Service	11.78	10.4	8.16	6.0	17.63	10.8
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	9.22	7.0	8.62	7.6	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	9.85	3.3	9.37	2.5	—	—
Health service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	11.51	9.3	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	11.51	9.3	—	—	—	—
Personal service	6.10	5.7	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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Table 2-2. **Mean hourly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Bloomington-Normal, IL, February 2001**

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$20.87	6.1	\$19.91	7.4	\$25.03	8.5
All excluding sales	21.32	6.2	20.42	7.5	25.03	8.5
White collar	23.43	7.6	22.43	9.1	27.83	10.4
White collar excluding sales	24.22	7.7	23.34	9.3	27.83	10.4
Professional specialty and technical	25.02	7.4	22.49	8.8	31.40	9.5
Professional specialty	25.27	8.8	22.14	11.2	31.54	9.6
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	21.40	8.7	—	—	24.86	4.6
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	43.79	14.2
Executives, administrators, and managers	34.02	14.9	—	—	44.40	14.3
Management related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	9.47	5.6	9.47	5.6	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.75	8.4	11.81	10.1	11.46	4.7
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.57	7.4	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	15.32	4.5	14.92	4.6	18.80	5.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	20.25	4.4	20.35	6.0	19.99	4.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.90	5.4	13.90	5.4	—	—
Transportation and material moving	13.65	4.1	13.65	4.1	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13.10	10.9	10.80	4.4	—	—
Service	13.18	11.4	8.81	6.0	18.59	11.2
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	10.13	4.2	9.73	3.0	—	—
Other food service	10.13	4.2	9.73	3.0	—	—
Health service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2-3. **Mean hourly earnings,¹ part-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Bloomington-Normal, IL, February 2001**

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$9.66	16.6	\$9.28	20.6	\$11.40	13.4
All excluding sales	10.95	20.9	10.78	28.6	11.40	13.4
White collar	10.91	23.7	10.50	27.2	13.95	26.3
White collar excluding sales	15.47	30.7	—	—	13.95	26.3
Professional specialty and technical	22.25	33.1	—	—	—	—
Professional specialty	22.25	33.1	—	—	—	—
Health related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	7.10	2.9	7.10	2.9	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	6.95	1.8	6.95	1.8	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	9.09	6.2	—	—	9.79	8.7
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.32	5.8	—	—	—	—
Service	7.21	9.3	6.72	9.5	—	—
Food service	7.02	16.3	—	—	—	—
Health service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	6.50	4.8	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 3-1. **Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Bloomington-Normal, IL, February 2001**

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$825	6.3	39.5	\$789	7.7	39.6	\$979	8.5	39.1
All excluding sales	841	6.4	39.5	808	7.8	39.6	979	8.5	39.1
White collar	921	7.9	39.3	887	9.5	39.5	1,063	10.4	38.2
White collar excluding sales	949	8.0	39.2	921	9.8	39.4	1,063	10.4	38.2
Professional specialty and technical	961	7.6	38.4	868	9.2	38.6	1,193	9.4	38.0
Professional specialty	968	9.0	38.3	852	11.6	38.5	1,198	9.5	38.0
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	818	8.5	38.2	—	—	—	947	5.3	38.1
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,743	12.9	39.8
Executives, administrators, and managers	1,442	19.9	42.4	—	—	—	1,771	12.9	39.9
Management related	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	389	8.6	41.1	389	8.6	41.1	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	460	7.9	39.2	466	9.7	39.5	433	5.1	37.8
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	565	7.6	38.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	617	4.5	40.3	603	4.7	40.4	738	6.0	39.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	835	3.4	41.3	853	4.4	41.9	795	4.4	39.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	556	5.4	40.0	556	5.4	40.0	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	551	3.7	40.4	551	3.7	40.4	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	514	9.7	39.2	432	4.4	40.0	—	—	—
Service	523	13.0	39.7	331	6.1	37.6	793	12.5	42.7
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	386	3.7	38.1	375	3.2	38.5	—	—	—
Other food service	386	3.7	38.1	375	3.2	38.5	—	—	—
Health service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-1. **Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Bloomington-Normal, IL, February 2001** — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Service —Continued									
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to

cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

⁵ Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 3-2. **Mean annual earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Bloomington-Normal, IL, February 2001**

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$41,744	6.3	2,000	\$40,801	7.7	2,049	\$45,339	8.5	1,812
All excluding sales	42,531	6.4	1,995	41,760	7.8	2,045	45,339	8.5	1,812
White collar	46,112	7.9	1,968	45,768	9.5	2,040	47,376	10.4	1,703
White collar excluding sales	47,451	8.0	1,959	47,472	9.8	2,034	47,376	10.4	1,703
Professional specialty and technical	45,963	7.6	1,837	44,077	9.2	1,960	49,810	9.4	1,586
Professional specialty	45,628	9.0	1,805	43,011	11.6	1,943	49,889	9.5	1,582
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	32,457	8.5	1,517	—	—	—	37,232	5.3	1,498
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—	85,754	12.9	1,958
Executives, administrators, and managers	73,936	19.9	2,173	—	—	—	86,967	12.9	1,959
Management related	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	20,218	8.6	2,135	20,218	8.6	2,135	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	23,646	7.9	2,013	24,228	9.7	2,052	21,145	5.1	1,844
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	29,386	7.6	2,017	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	32,044	4.5	2,092	31,359	4.7	2,101	37,902	6.0	2,016
Precision production, craft, and repair	43,445	3.4	2,145	44,334	4.4	2,178	41,354	4.4	2,069
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	28,914	5.4	2,080	28,914	5.4	2,080	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	28,657	3.7	2,099	28,657	3.7	2,099	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	26,277	9.7	2,006	22,474	4.4	2,080	—	—	—
Service	27,053	13.0	2,053	17,234	6.1	1,956	40,670	12.5	2,188
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	19,769	3.7	1,952	19,486	3.2	2,003	—	—	—
Other food service	19,769	3.7	1,952	19,486	3.2	2,003	—	—	—
Health service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-2. **Mean annual earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Bloomington-Normal, IL, February 2001** — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Service —Continued									
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to

cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

⁵ Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Bloomington-Normal, IL, February 2001**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$20.00	6.1	\$19.08	7.4	\$24.02	8.3
All excluding sales	20.75	6.1	19.94	7.4	24.02	8.3
White collar	22.58	7.8	21.56	9.3	27.21	10.2
2	8.15	2.7	8.23	3.0	—	—
3	8.87	8.8	—	—	—	—
4	10.78	4.9	10.52	6.4	11.31	5.8
5	10.15	11.6	10.06	12.2	—	—
6	14.30	6.4	—	—	—	—
7	16.71	5.0	16.71	5.0	—	—
8	24.48	2.2	—	—	24.42	4.1
9	26.44	4.1	26.97	4.8	23.69	2.9
White collar excluding sales	23.92	7.8	23.11	9.5	27.21	10.2
2	7.95	1.8	—	—	—	—
4	11.15	5.4	11.06	7.9	11.31	5.8
6	14.30	6.4	—	—	—	—
7	16.71	5.0	16.71	5.0	—	—
8	24.48	2.2	—	—	24.42	4.1
9	26.44	4.1	26.97	4.8	23.69	2.9
Professional specialty and technical	24.90	7.2	22.45	8.6	31.19	9.3
Professional specialty	25.11	8.4	22.12	10.7	31.31	9.4
8	24.49	4.2	—	—	24.49	4.2
9	27.43	5.2	—	—	23.68	3.0
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	20.41	12.5	—	—	24.86	4.4
8	24.91	4.9	—	—	24.91	4.9
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	43.79	14.2
9	25.29	5.5	25.31	5.6	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	34.02	14.9	—	—	44.40	14.3
Management related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	8.46	6.2	8.46	6.2	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	7.39	5.9	7.39	5.9	—	—
Cashiers	7.96	8.1	7.96	8.1	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.56	8.4	11.65	10.3	11.12	4.8
2	7.95	1.8	—	—	—	—
4	11.15	5.4	11.05	8.1	11.31	5.8
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.57	7.4	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	15.10	4.3	14.82	4.5	17.19	8.0
1	9.42	3.6	9.51	3.8	—	—
2	13.46	1.8	13.42	1.8	—	—
3	12.17	3.4	12.36	3.8	—	—
4	16.56	6.8	16.59	7.7	—	—
5	17.40	5.4	—	—	—	—
7	21.77	3.3	22.49	2.7	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	20.25	4.4	20.35	6.0	19.99	4.5
7	21.81	3.6	22.64	2.9	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.90	5.4	13.90	5.4	—	—
2	13.43	1.7	13.43	1.7	—	—
4	16.44	8.3	16.44	8.3	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Bloomington-Normal, IL, February 2001** — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Transportation and material moving	\$13.56	3.9	\$13.65	4.1	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.85	10.7	10.15	2.6	—	—
1	8.93	1.7	—	—	—	—
Service	11.78	10.4	8.16	6.0	\$17.63	10.8
1	7.61	17.0	6.10	11.4	—	—
2	7.73	15.1	7.73	15.1	—	—
3	10.81	5.8	—	—	—	—
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	9.22	7.0	8.62	7.6	—	—
1	5.92	14.8	5.92	14.8	—	—
Other food service	9.85	3.3	9.37	2.5	—	—
Health service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	11.51	9.3	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	11.51	9.3	—	—	—	—
Personal service	6.10	5.7	—	—	—	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

² Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on 10 factors, including knowledge, complexity, work environment, etc. Points are assigned based on the occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendixes C and D for more information.

³ All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

⁴ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and

hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

⁵ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Bloomington-Normal, IL, February 2001**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$20.87	6.1	\$19.91	7.4	\$25.03	8.5
All excluding sales	21.32	6.2	20.42	7.5	25.03	8.5
White collar	23.43	7.6	22.43	9.1	27.83	10.4
4	11.19	3.8	11.08	4.9	11.37	5.9
5	10.94	8.9	—	—	—	—
6	14.30	6.4	—	—	—	—
7	16.71	5.0	16.71	5.0	—	—
8	24.46	2.3	—	—	24.38	4.3
9	26.46	4.1	26.97	4.8	23.76	2.9
White collar excluding sales	24.22	7.7	23.34	9.3	27.83	10.4
4	11.43	4.2	11.48	6.0	11.37	5.9
6	14.30	6.4	—	—	—	—
7	16.71	5.0	16.71	5.0	—	—
8	24.46	2.3	—	—	24.38	4.3
9	26.46	4.1	26.97	4.8	23.76	2.9
Professional specialty and technical	25.02	7.4	22.49	8.8	31.40	9.5
Professional specialty	25.27	8.8	22.14	11.2	31.54	9.6
8	24.45	4.4	—	—	24.45	4.4
9	27.47	5.2	—	—	23.76	3.0
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	21.40	8.7	—	—	24.86	4.6
8	24.88	5.1	—	—	24.88	5.1
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	43.79	14.2
9	25.29	5.5	25.31	5.6	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	34.02	14.9	—	—	44.40	14.3
Management related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	9.47	5.6	9.47	5.6	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.75	8.4	11.81	10.1	11.46	4.7
4	11.43	4.3	11.48	6.1	11.37	5.9
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.57	7.4	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	15.32	4.5	14.92	4.6	18.80	5.2
1	9.65	3.6	9.65	3.6	—	—
2	13.51	1.8	13.51	1.8	—	—
3	12.32	3.7	12.41	3.9	—	—
4	16.56	6.8	16.59	7.7	—	—
5	17.40	5.4	—	—	—	—
7	21.77	3.3	22.49	2.7	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	20.25	4.4	20.35	6.0	19.99	4.5
7	21.81	3.6	22.64	2.9	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.90	5.4	13.90	5.4	—	—
2	13.43	1.7	13.43	1.7	—	—
4	16.44	8.3	16.44	8.3	—	—
Transportation and material moving	13.65	4.1	13.65	4.1	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13.10	10.9	10.80	4.4	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Bloomington-Normal, IL, February 2001 —**
Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service	\$13.18	11.4	\$8.81	6.0	\$18.59	11.2
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	10.13	4.2	9.73	3.0	—	—
Other food service	10.13	4.2	9.73	3.0	—	—
Health service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

² Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on 10 factors, including knowledge, complexity, work environment, etc. Points are assigned based on the occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendixes C and D for more information.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

⁵ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 4-3. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² part-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Bloomington-Normal, IL, February 2001**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$9.66	16.6	\$9.28	20.6	\$11.40	13.4
All excluding sales	10.95	20.9	10.78	28.6	11.40	13.4
White collar	10.91	23.7	10.50	27.2	13.95	26.3
White collar excluding sales	15.47	30.7	—	—	13.95	26.3
Professional specialty and technical	22.25	33.1	—	—	—	—
Professional specialty	22.25	33.1	—	—	—	—
Health related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	7.10	2.9	7.10	2.9	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	6.95	1.8	6.95	1.8	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	9.09	6.2	—	—	9.79	8.7
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.32	5.8	—	—	—	—
Service	7.21	9.3	6.72	9.5	—	—
1	5.48	17.4	—	—	—	—
Food service	7.02	16.3	—	—	—	—
Health service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	6.50	4.8	—	—	—	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

² Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on 10 factors, including knowledge, complexity, work environment, etc. Points are assigned based on the occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendixes C and D for more information.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

⁵ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 5-1. **Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Bloomington-Normal, IL, February 2001**

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$20.87	\$9.66	\$16.86	\$20.70	\$20.14	—
All excluding sales	21.32	10.95	17.02	21.62	20.75	—
White collar	23.43	10.91	19.06	22.87	22.82	—
White-collar excluding sales	24.22	15.47	19.80	24.27	23.92	—
Professional specialty and technical	25.02	22.25	25.63	24.80	24.90	—
Professional specialty	25.27	22.25	25.67	25.02	25.11	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	9.47	7.10	—	8.32	7.99	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.75	—	10.44	11.67	11.56	—
Blue collar	15.32	9.09	15.66	14.58	15.10	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	20.25	—	20.57	19.94	20.25	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.90	—	—	12.73	13.90	—
Transportation and material moving	13.65	—	—	—	13.56	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13.10	8.32	—	13.13	11.85	—
Service	13.18	7.21	16.83	9.68	11.78	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	6.1	16.6	6.0	7.1	6.1	—
All excluding sales	6.2	20.9	5.8	7.1	6.1	—
White collar	7.6	23.7	9.0	8.3	7.8	—
White-collar excluding sales	7.7	30.7	8.9	8.4	7.8	—
Professional specialty and technical	7.4	33.1	3.3	8.1	7.2	—
Professional specialty	8.8	33.1	3.4	9.8	8.4	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	5.6	2.9	—	6.1	4.2	—
Administrative support, including clerical	8.4	—	7.2	9.4	8.4	—
Blue collar	4.5	6.2	6.9	5.5	4.3	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.4	—	4.9	7.1	4.4	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.4	—	—	6.6	5.4	—
Transportation and material moving	4.1	—	—	—	3.9	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.9	5.8	—	13.1	10.7	—
Service	11.4	9.3	10.3	13.7	10.4	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

Table 5-2. **Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Bloomington-Normal, IL, February 2001**

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers									
	All private industries	Goods-producing industries ³				Service-producing industries ⁴				
		Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
		Mean								
All occupations	\$19.08	—	—	—	—	\$20.15	—	—	—	—
All excluding sales	19.94	—	—	—	—	21.39	—	—	—	—
White collar	21.56	—	—	—	—	21.93	—	—	—	—
White-collar excluding sales	23.11	—	—	—	—	23.64	—	—	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	22.45	—	—	—	—	22.52	—	—	—	—
Professional specialty	22.12	—	—	—	—	22.18	—	—	—	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	8.46	—	—	—	—	8.46	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.65	—	—	—	—	11.59	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	14.82	—	—	—	—	13.67	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	20.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	13.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service	8.16	—	—	—	—	8.16	—	—	—	—
		Relative error ⁵ (percent)								
All occupations	7.4	—	—	—	—	9.0	—	—	—	—
All excluding sales	7.4	—	—	—	—	9.2	—	—	—	—
White collar	9.3	—	—	—	—	9.8	—	—	—	—
White-collar excluding sales	9.5	—	—	—	—	10.0	—	—	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	8.6	—	—	—	—	8.9	—	—	—	—
Professional specialty	10.7	—	—	—	—	10.9	—	—	—	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	6.2	—	—	—	—	6.2	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	10.3	—	—	—	—	11.4	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	4.5	—	—	—	—	6.6	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	6.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service	6.0	—	—	—	—	6.1	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing.

⁴ Service-producing industries include transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

⁵ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

Table 5-3. **Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Bloomington-Normal, IL, February 2001**

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$19.08	\$12.07	\$20.41	\$14.44	—
All excluding sales	19.94	12.65	21.14	15.40	—
White collar	21.56	10.47	22.58	15.19	—
White-collar excluding sales	23.11	11.48	23.72	17.16	—
Professional specialty and technical	22.45	—	23.36	—	—
Professional specialty	22.12	—	23.25	—	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	21.71	—
Sales	8.46	9.34	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.65	10.07	11.79	12.04	\$11.75
Blue collar	14.82	14.86	14.81	15.09	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	20.35	20.57	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.90	9.90	14.37	14.67	—
Transportation and material moving	13.65	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.15	—	—	—	—
Service	8.16	8.04	8.22	8.07	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	7.4	8.0	8.3	7.7	—
All excluding sales	7.4	9.6	8.2	6.7	—
White collar	9.3	13.1	9.8	10.8	—
White-collar excluding sales	9.5	22.7	9.9	8.7	—
Professional specialty and technical	8.6	—	9.5	—	—
Professional specialty	10.7	—	12.1	—	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	6.5	—
Sales	6.2	8.8	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	10.3	8.0	11.3	10.7	13.1
Blue collar	4.5	7.3	5.9	7.9	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	6.0	7.5	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.4	10.5	6.4	8.2	—
Transportation and material moving	4.1	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2.6	—	—	—	—
Service	6.0	14.3	4.8	5.8	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

Table 6-1. **Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Bloomington-Normal, IL, February 2001**

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$7.78	\$10.36	\$16.16	\$24.10	\$39.04
All excluding sales	8.55	11.47	16.45	26.41	39.04
White collar	7.75	10.55	19.15	28.78	39.92
White collar excluding sales	8.58	12.85	21.78	31.43	44.20
Professional specialty and technical	14.60	17.16	22.17	31.43	39.04
Professional specialty	10.36	14.85	22.43	32.63	39.04
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	7.78	18.02	19.68	27.03	27.60
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	23.08	23.08	23.88	51.08	51.08
Management related	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	6.67	6.98	7.59	10.28	10.70
Sales workers, other commodities	6.58	6.59	6.88	7.45	10.70
Cashiers	7.00	7.00	7.25	7.84	10.32
Administrative support, including clerical	7.68	8.13	10.55	15.41	16.45
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.50	10.72	16.45	16.45	16.45
Blue collar	9.76	12.02	13.85	18.13	22.04
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.80	17.18	21.62	24.10	24.35
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.35	12.85	13.48	15.48	18.26
Transportation and material moving	11.65	11.65	12.02	14.18	18.34
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.72	9.00	10.00	16.36	16.36
Service	5.72	7.53	8.90	15.13	21.46
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	6.50	6.60	9.64	11.47	13.15
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	6.60	7.53	9.64	11.47	13.15
Health service	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	7.50	8.64	13.07	13.07	13.82
Janitors and cleaners	7.50	8.64	13.07	13.07	13.82
Personal service	5.61	5.72	5.72	6.50	7.00

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays,

nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 6-2. **Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Bloomington-Normal, IL, February 2001**

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$7.68	\$10.06	\$14.85	\$23.88	\$38.88
All excluding sales	8.13	10.75	16.16	24.10	38.88
White collar	7.68	10.28	17.58	28.78	39.92
White collar excluding sales	8.13	11.66	19.23	31.43	39.92
Professional specialty and technical	10.36	14.85	21.78	31.43	35.82
Professional specialty	10.36	14.85	18.02	32.12	39.04
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—
Management related	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	6.67	6.98	7.59	10.28	10.70
Sales workers, other commodities	6.58	6.59	6.88	7.45	10.70
Cashiers	7.00	7.00	7.25	7.84	10.32
Administrative support, including clerical	7.68	8.13	10.26	16.16	17.58
Blue collar	10.00	11.80	13.48	17.23	22.04
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.80	16.31	22.04	24.10	24.35
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.35	12.85	13.48	15.48	18.26
Transportation and material moving	11.65	11.65	12.02	14.18	18.34
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.11	9.25	9.98	11.80	12.30
Service	5.72	6.50	8.64	8.90	9.64
Food service	3.09	6.60	8.73	9.64	16.00
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	6.60	6.60	8.88	9.64	16.00
Health service	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays,

nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 6-3. **Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Bloomington-Normal, IL, February 2001**

Occupation ³	State and local government				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$10.55	\$13.07	\$21.46	\$27.23	\$45.64
All excluding sales	10.55	13.07	21.46	27.23	45.64
White collar	10.55	13.30	23.14	34.45	50.10
White collar excluding sales	10.55	13.30	23.14	34.45	50.10
Professional specialty and technical	19.19	22.17	27.03	45.38	57.60
Professional specialty	19.19	22.43	27.03	45.38	57.60
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	19.19	19.68	27.03	27.60	30.57
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.93	30.05	44.20	50.10	63.93
Executives, administrators, and managers	26.93	30.05	44.20	50.10	63.93
Management related	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	8.64	9.47	10.72	12.85	13.30
Blue collar	9.00	16.36	17.18	21.52	21.62
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.18	17.18	19.67	21.62	21.62
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	—
Service	10.81	13.07	15.13	21.46	30.71
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays,

nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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Table 6-4. **Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Bloomington-Normal, IL, February 2001**

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$8.78	\$11.65	\$16.45	\$26.41	\$39.04
All excluding sales	8.88	11.75	17.23	26.41	39.92
White collar	8.58	11.66	19.68	31.43	44.20
White collar excluding sales	8.98	13.30	21.78	31.43	45.38
Professional specialty and technical	14.60	17.16	22.17	31.43	39.04
Professional specialty	14.60	14.85	22.43	32.63	39.04
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	9.01	18.02	19.68	27.03	28.61
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	23.08	23.08	23.88	51.08	51.08
Management related	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	7.25	7.45	9.83	10.28	11.00
Administrative support, including clerical	7.68	8.58	10.72	15.88	16.45
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.50	10.72	16.45	16.45	16.45
Blue collar	10.25	12.30	14.00	18.13	22.04
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.80	17.18	21.62	24.10	24.35
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.35	12.85	13.48	15.48	18.26
Transportation and material moving	11.65	11.65	12.02	14.18	18.34
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.25	9.98	11.80	16.36	16.36
Service	6.60	8.78	11.47	15.99	23.86
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	6.60	8.50	9.64	11.47	16.00
Other food service	6.60	8.50	9.64	11.47	16.00
Health service	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time

schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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Table 6-5. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ part-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Bloomington-Normal, IL, February 2001

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$6.40	\$6.67	\$7.54	\$8.64	\$19.55
All excluding sales	5.73	6.60	8.10	9.00	27.23
White collar	6.59	6.73	7.46	8.10	27.23
White collar excluding sales	6.60	7.46	8.10	23.14	35.82
Professional specialty and technical	6.60	6.60	21.82	35.82	35.82
Professional specialty	6.60	6.60	21.82	35.82	35.82
Health related	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	6.58	6.67	6.88	7.59	7.60
Sales workers, other commodities	6.58	6.59	6.88	6.98	7.99
Administrative support, including clerical	—	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	6.85	8.11	9.00	9.00	9.76
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.58	8.11	8.90	9.00	9.00
Service	3.09	5.73	7.51	8.64	10.81
Food service	3.09	3.09	7.51	8.73	10.81
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	—	—	—	—	—
Health service	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	5.61	5.61	6.50	6.77	7.54

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time

schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Appendix A: Technical Note

This section provides basic information on the procedures and concepts used to produce the data contained in this bulletin. It is divided into three parts: Planning for the survey; data collection; and processing and analyzing the data. Although this section answers some questions commonly asked by data users, it is not a comprehensive description of all the steps required to produce the data.

Planning for the survey

The overall design of the survey includes questions of scope, frame, and sample selection.

Survey scope

This survey covered establishments employing 50 workers or more in goods-producing industries (mining, construction and manufacturing); service-producing industries (transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services industries); and State and local governments. Agriculture, private households, and the Federal Government were excluded from the scope of the survey. For purposes of this survey, an establishment is an economic unit that produces goods or services, a central administrative office, or an auxiliary unit providing support services to a company. For private industries in this survey, the establishment is usually at a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment is defined as all locations of a government entity.

The Bloomington–Normal, IL, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes McLean County.

Sampling frame

The list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (sampling frame) was developed from State unemployment insurance reports. Due to the volatility of industries within the private sector, sampling frames were developed using the most recent month of reference available at the time the sample was selected. The sampling frame was reviewed prior to the survey and, when necessary, missing establishments were added, out-of-business and out-of-scope establishments were removed, and addresses, employment levels, industry classification, and other information were updated.

Sample design

The sample for this survey area was selected using a two-stage stratified design with probability proportional to em-

ployment sampling at each stage. The first stage of sample selection was a probability sample of establishments. The sample of establishments was drawn by first stratifying the sampling frame by industry and ownership. The number of sample establishments allocated to each stratum is approximately proportional to the stratum employment. Each sampled establishment is selected within a stratum with a probability proportional to its employment. Use of this technique means that the larger an establishment's employment, the greater its chance of selection. Weights were applied to each establishment when the data were tabulated so that it represents similar units (by industry and employment size) in the economy that were not selected for collection. The second stage of sample selection, detailed below, was a probability sample of occupations within a sampled establishment.

Data collection

The collection of data from survey respondents required detailed procedures. Field economists collected the data, working out of the Regional Office and visiting each establishment surveyed. Other contact methods, such as mail and telephone, were used to follow-up and update data.

Occupational selection and classification

Identification of the occupations for which wage data were to be collected was a multistep process:

1. Probability-proportional-to-size selection of establishment jobs
2. Classification of jobs into occupations based on the Census of Population system
3. Characterization of jobs as full-time v. part-time, union v. nonunion, and time v. incentive
4. Determination of the level of work of each job

For each occupation, wage data were collected for those workers who met all the criteria identified in the last three steps. Special procedures were developed for jobs for which a correct classification or level could not be determined.

In step one, the jobs to be sampled were selected at each establishment by the BLS field economist during a personal visit. A complete list of employees was used for sampling, with each selected worker representing a job within the establishment.

As with the selection of establishments, the selection of a job was based on probability proportional to its size in the establishment. The greater the number of people working in a job in the establishment, the greater its chance of selection.

The number of jobs for which data were collected in each establishment was based on the establishment's employment size, as shown in the following schedule:

<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>Number of selected jobs</i>
50–99	8
100–249	10
250–999	12
1,000–2,499	16
2,500+	20

The second step of the process entailed classifying the selected jobs into occupations based on their duties. The National Compensation Survey occupational classification system is based on the 1990 Census of Population. A selected job may fall into any one of about 480 occupational classifications, from accountant to wood lathe operator. For cases in which a job's duties overlapped two or more census classification codes, the duties used to set the wage level were used to classify the job. Classification by primary duties was the fallback.

Each occupational classification is an element of a broader classification known as a major occupational group (MOG). Occupations can fall into any of the following MOGs:

- Professional specialty and technical
- Executive, administrative, and managerial
- Sales
- Administrative support, including clerical
- Precision production, craft, and repair
- Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors
- Transportation and material moving
- Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers
- Service occupations

Appendix B contains a complete list of all individual occupations, classified by the MOG to which they belong.

In step three, certain other job characteristics of the chosen worker were identified. First, the worker was identified as holding either a full-time or part-time job, based on the establishment's definition of those terms. Then, the worker was classified as having a time versus incentive job, depending on whether any part of pay was directly based on the actual production of the worker, rather than solely on hours worked. Finally, the worker was identified as being in a union job or a nonunion job. See the "Definition of terms" section on the following page for more detail.

Occupational leveling

In the last step before wage data were collected, the work level of each selected job was determined using an "occupational leveling" process. Occupational leveling ranks and compares all occupations randomly selected in an establishment using the same criteria.

For this survey, the level of each occupation in an establishment was determined by an analysis of each of 10 leveling factors. Nine of these factors are drawn from the U.S. Government Office of Personnel Management's Factor Evaluation System, which is the underlying structure for evaluation of General Schedule Federal employees. The tenth factor, supervisory duties, attempts to account for the effect of supervisory duties. It is considered experimental. The 10 factors are:

- Knowledge
- Supervision received
- Guidelines
- Complexity
- Scope and effect
- Personal contacts
- Purpose of contacts
- Physical demands
- Work environment
- Supervisory duties

Each factor contains a number of levels, and each level has an associated written description and point value. The number and range of points differ among the factors. For each factor, an occupation was assigned a level based on the written description that best matched the job. Within each occupation, the points for nine factors (supervisory duties was excluded) were recorded and totaled. The total determines the overall level of the occupation. A description of the levels for each factor is shown in appendix C.

Tabulations of levels of work for occupations in the survey follow the Federal Government's white-collar General Schedule. Point ranges for each of the 15 levels are shown in appendix D. It also includes an example of a job with its associated leveling factors, and a guide to help data users evaluate jobs in their firms

Wage data collected in prior surveys using the occupational leveling method were evaluated by BLS researchers using regression techniques. For each of the major occupational groups, wages were compared to the 10 occupational leveling factors (and levels within those factors). The analysis showed that several of the occupational leveling factors, most notably knowledge and supervision received, had strong explanatory power for wages. That is, as the levels within a given factor increased, the wages also increased.

Collection period

Survey data were collected over a 13-month period for 60 metropolitan areas in the NCS program. For 20 small met-

ropolitan areas, data were collected over a 4-month period. For each establishment in the survey, the data reflect the establishment's most recent information at the time of collection. The payroll reference month shown in the tables reflects the average date of this information for all sample units.

Earnings

Earnings were defined as regular payments from the employer to the employee as compensation for straight-time hourly work, or for any salaried work performed. The following components were included as part of earnings:

- Incentive pay, including commissions, production bonuses, and piece rates
- Cost-of-living allowances
- Hazard pay
- Payments of income deferred due to participation in a salary reduction plan
- Deadhead pay, defined as pay given to transportation workers returning in a vehicle without freight or passengers

The following forms of payments were *not* considered part of straight-time earnings:

- Shift differentials, defined as extra payment for working a schedule that varies from the norm, such as night or weekend work
- Premium pay for overtime, holidays, and weekends
- Bonuses not directly tied to production (such as Christmas and profit-sharing bonuses)
- Uniform and tool allowances
- Free room and board
- Payments made by third parties (for example, bonuses given by manufacturers to department store salespeople, referral incentives in real estate)
- On-call pay

To calculate earnings for various periods (hourly, weekly, and annual), data on work schedules also were collected. For hourly workers, scheduled hours worked per day and per week, exclusive of overtime, were recorded. Annual weeks worked were determined. Because salaried workers, exempt from overtime provisions, often work beyond the assigned work schedule, their typical number of hours actually worked was collected.

Definition of terms

Full-time worker. Any employee that the employer considers to be full time.

Incentive worker. Any employee whose earnings are tied, at least in part, to commissions, piece rates, production bonuses, or other incentives based on production or sales.

Level. A ranking of an occupation based on the requirements of the position. (See the description in the technical note on occupational leveling through point factor analysis for more details on the leveling process.)

Nonunion worker. An employee in an occupation not meeting the conditions for union coverage. (See below.)

Part-time worker. Any employee that the employer considers to be part time.

Time-based worker. Any employee whose earnings are tied to an hourly rate or salary, and not to a specific level of production.

Union worker. Any employee is in a union occupation when all of the following conditions are met:

- A labor organization is recognized as the bargaining agent for all workers in the occupation
- Wage and salary rates are determined through collective bargaining or negotiations
- Settlement terms, which must include earnings provisions and may include benefit provisions, are embodied in a signed, mutually binding collective bargaining agreement

Processing and analyzing the data

Data were processed and analyzed at the Bureau's National Office following collection.

Weighting and nonresponse

Sample weights were calculated for each establishment and occupation in the survey. These weights reflected the relative size of the occupation within the establishment and of the establishment within the sample universe. Weights were used to aggregate data for the individual establishments or occupations into the various data series. Some of the establishments surveyed could not supply or refused to supply information. If data were not provided by a sample member, the weights of responding sample members in the same or similar "cells" were adjusted to account for the missing data. This technique assumes that the mean value of data for the nonrespondents equals the mean value of data for the respondents at some detailed "cell" level. Responding and nonresponding establishments were classified into these cells according to industry and employment size. Responding and nonresponding occupations within responding establishments were classified into cells that were additionally defined by major occupation group and job level.

Establishments that were determined to be out of business or outside the scope of the survey had their weights changed to zero. If only partial data were given by a sam-

ple establishment or occupation, or data were missing, the response was treated as a refusal.

Survey response

	<i>Establish- ments</i>
Total in sampling frame	218
Total in sample	82
Responding	47
Out of business or not in survey scope	7
Unable or refused to provide data	28

In this survey, the nonresponse rate for all industries, private industry, and State and local government exceeded regular survey standards.

Estimation

The wage series in the tables are computed by combining the wages for each sampled occupation. Before being combined, individual wage rates are weighted by: the number of workers; the sample weight, adjusted for nonresponding establishments and other factors; and the occupation's scheduled hours of work.

Not all calculated series met the criteria for publication. Before any series was published, it was reviewed to make sure that the number of observations underlying it was sufficient. This review prevented the publication of a series that could have revealed information about a specific establishment.

Estimates of the number of workers represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study, and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of the number of workers obtained from the sample of establishments serve to indicate only the relative importance of the occupational groups studied.

Percentiles

The percentiles presented in tables 6-1 through 6-5 are computed using average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. During this phase of the ongoing NCS development, establishments in the survey may report either individual-worker earnings or average wage rates for each sampled job. If individual-worker earnings are provided, an average hourly wage rate is computed for the job and used in the calculation of percentile estimates. The average hourly wages for each sampled job are appropriately weighted and then arrayed from lowest to highest.

The published 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile, 10 percent of a published occupation's employment is in sampled establishment jobs that

had average hourly wages at the 10th percentile or less for that occupation.

Note that the percentiles in earlier NCS bulletins for this area (in the 3090 and 3095 bulletin series) were calculated from individual-worker earnings rather than from average wages for sampled establishment jobs. Research has shown that using average-wage data for jobs instead of individual-worker data has the effect of moving percentile estimates toward the median (50th percentile). This effect is greatest for occupations with a high degree of wage dispersion. However, medians calculated using the two methods are nearly identical.

Data reliability

The data in this bulletin are estimates from a scientifically selected probability sample. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey, sampling and nonsampling.

Sampling errors occur because observations come only from a sample and not from an entire population. The sample used for this survey is one of a number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the sample design. Estimates derived from the different samples would differ from each other.

A measure of the variation among these differing estimates is called the standard error or sampling error. It indicates the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error divided by the estimate. RSE data are provided alongside the earnings data in the bulletin tables.

The standard error can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. As an example, suppose a table shows that mean hourly earnings for all workers were \$12.79, with a relative standard error of 3.6 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for the estimate is \$13.55 to \$12.03 (1.645 times 3.6 percent times \$12.79 = \$0.76, plus or minus \$12.79). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

Nonsampling errors also affect survey results. They can stem from many sources, such as inability to obtain information for some establishments, difficulties with survey definitions, inability of the respondents to provide correct information, or mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained. A Technical Reinterview Program done in all survey areas will be used in the development of a formal quality assessment process to help compute nonsampling error. Although they were not specifically measured, the nonsampling errors were expected to be minimal due to the extensive training of the field economists who gathered the survey data by personal visit, computer edits of the data, and detailed data review.

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, by occupational group,²**
National Compensation Survey, Bloomington-Normal, IL, February 2001

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers		
	Total	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	37,800	29,900	8,000
All excluding sales	35,200	27,300	8,000
White collar	25,800	20,400	5,400
White-collar excluding sales	23,300	17,800	5,400
Professional specialty and technical	10,100	6,800	3,300
Professional specialty	8,800	5,600	3,200
Technical	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	700
Sales	2,600	2,600	—
Administrative support, including clerical	7,200	5,700	1,500
Blue collar	6,900	5,900	1,000
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,500	1,000	400
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3,400	3,400	—
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	800	400	—
Service	5,100	3,600	1,500

¹ The number of workers represented by the survey are rounded to the nearest 100. Estimates of the number of workers provide a description of size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison to other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels. Both full-time and part-time workers were included in the survey.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.